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[The Nuremberg trials from 1945 to 1949 and the "confessions" under torture](#)

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The Nuremberg trials from 1945 to 1949 and the "confessions" under torture

Germer Rudolf:

"The Nuremberg trials were held in the German city of Nuremberg from 1945 to 1949. These trials were held by the victorious Allies (France, Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia) with the Germans as defendants. It was the worst kind of show trial, with the chief judge being Nikitchenko, who had presided over the 1936-1938 Stalin show trials in the Soviet Union.

The court made ridiculous findings such as turning Jews into lampshades and even soap, these claims are now discredited and the Holocaust museum in Israel admits they were false.

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone called the Nuremberg trials a fraud. He stated that "U.S. Attorney General Jackson is off conducting his high-level lynching party at Nuremberg." He added, "I don't care what he does to the Nazis, but I hate to see the pretense that he is running a court and proceeding according to common law."

President John F Kennedy, in his book Profiles in Courage, criticized Nuremberg as a "show trial."

The Allies used extremely brutal torture against their German prisoners, not only during the war, but also afterwards, to force them to provide **fraudulent confessions** for crimes they never committed - all in order to secure convictions at war crimes trials. The subject is well known to revisionists, but the facts have been suppressed by the mainstream for over 70 years.

U.S. Senator **Joseph McCarthy**, in a statement to the American press on May 20, 1949, called attention to cases of torture to obtain confessions.

In addressing these cases, Senator McCarthy told the press:

"I have heard testimony and read documentary evidence that the defendants were beaten, abused, and physically tortured by methods that could only be conceived in diseased brains. They were subjected to mock trials and alleged executions, they were told that their families would be deprived of their ration cards. **All these things were done with the approval of the prosecutor in order to provide the psychological atmosphere necessary to extract the required confessions.** If the United States allows such acts by a few people to go unpunished, then the whole world may rightly criticize us severely and forever doubt the correctness of our motives and moral integrity."

The methods of intimidation described were repeated at the Frankfurt/Main and Dachau trials, and **many Germans were convicted of atrocities on the basis of their confessions.**

Methods used by American interrogators included brutal beatings, hooding the prisoner and hitting him in the face with brass knuckles, breaking his jaw, pulling his teeth, giving him starvation rations, and putting him in solitary confinement. The prisoners were then presented with prepared statements to sign, "confessing" to various crimes."



Ankläger beim IMT. Von links: Kempner, Rapp, Niederman. Die Vertretung der Anklage und das US-Personal beim IMT bestand fast nur aus Juden.

The Nuremberg prosecutors - Kempner, Rapp, Niederman - all Jewish. In a letter to his wife, Nuremberg Chief Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd wrote that the prosecution team was 75% Jewish.

The "confession" of Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Hoess

No evidence supports the Holocaust hoax more than the statements or "confessions" of **Rudolf Hoess**, the former camp commander of Auschwitz-Birkenau. The reasons why this "confession" was not only important but essential to the Allied prosecutors was that they had **no real evidence for their monstrous claims**; they had no autopsies, no documents, or even a credible theory of how crimes of such magnitude could have been committed. In comparison, getting a confession was childishly easy.

In his memoirs written in the last months of his life, while in captivity in Poland awaiting execution, former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Hoess wrote that he was severely mistreated by his British captors just after the war ended.

"I was treated terribly by the [British] field security police. ... During the first interrogation, they beat me to get evidence. I don't know what's in the transcript, or what I said, even though I signed it, because they gave me alcohol and beat me with a whip. It was too much to bear, even for me. ... Minden on the Weser River ... there they treated me even worse, especially the first British prosecutor, who was a major. ... I was for all intents and purposes psychologically dissected. ... They also left me in no doubt as to what would happen to me."



Rudolf Hoess, pictured in his Nuremberg prison uniform, was subjected to violent torture for days and nights on end by his British Army captors. When his "confession" was presented in court as "proof of the Holocaust," he admitted that he would have confessed to anything to stop the relentless torture. The book "Legions of Death", written by Rupert Butler and published by Hamlyn Books, London, UK, 1983; pages 234-238, deals with this subject.

Germar Rudolf continues:

"The American investigators in charge of the interrogations (and who later acted as prosecutors in the trials) were: lieutenant colonel Burton F. Ellis (head of the War Crimes Committee) and his assistants, Captain Raphael Shumacker, lieutenant Robert E. Byrne, lieutenant William R. Perl, Mr. Morris Ellowitz, Mr. Harry Thon and Mr. Kirschbaum. The legal adviser to the court was Colonel A. H. Rosenfeld. The reader will immediately understand from their names that **the majority of these people were "racially biased," in the words of Judge Wenersturm - that is, they were Jewish**, and therefore should never have been involved in such an investigation.

When General Taylor, the Attorney General, was asked where he got the **"six million" figure, he replied that it was based on the confession of S.S. General Otto Ohlendorf**. He too was tortured. But as to these "confessions" in general, we can do no better than to quote the British Sunday Pictorial in reviewing Judge van Roden's report: "Strong men were reduced to broken wrecks ready to mumble any confession demanded by their prosecutors."

Virtually all of the American investigators who brought cases before the U.S. military tribunals at Dachau were "Jewish refugees from Germany" who "hated the Germans," recalled Joseph Halow, a U.S. Army court reporter at the Dachau trials in 1947. "Many of the investigators gave vent to their hatred by trying to force the Germans to confess by treating them brutally," including "beating them severely."



Benjamin Ferencz (above, left), the senior American Jewish prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunals in 1945 and 1947 recalls how testimony was sorted:

"We did not have a regular courtroom where we could call witnesses and question them, with a secretary and someone to cross-examine or guarantee their rights. We would gather the statements of the witnesses that we considered favorable and they would write an affidavit. And then they would swear it in front of an officer. If it came from a hostile witness, we would interview them in private to see if we could determine the truth. And when we got to the point where we felt we had established the truth, we would ask him to write in his own handwriting and sign it; and then we would usually bring an officer in to testify to it." - USHMM 1994 interview.

Lieutenant **William Perl** (above, center) was an Austrian Jew who had emigrated to America in 1940. He was the primary interrogator of the Germans accused of the Malmedy massacre. Indeed, he was fluent in German and, in fact, many of the interrogators at Nuremberg were German or Austrian Jews who had emigrated to America before World War II and were known as the "Ritchie Boys." There were about 9,000 of these Jews in America and they specialized in the "interrogation" of German prisoners. Perl was an active Zionist who had worked to smuggle European Jews into Palestine before coming to America. Perl was also a good friend and associate of Zionist Ze'ev Jabotinsky, founder of the murderous Irgun terrorist organization in Israel. Perl supervised the torture of the German defendants.

Colonel **Robin Stephens** (pictured above, right) was responsible for a sadistic torture program during and after World War II, still largely covered up by the British government. Much of the coerced "evidence" fabricated was used as a pretext to convict National Socialist leaders of war crimes."

The **London Cage** was used in part as a torture center, inside which large numbers of German officers and soldiers were subjected to systematic abuse. A total of 3,573 men passed through the Cage, a network of nine "cages" throughout Britain run by the Prisoner of War Interrogation Section (PWIS), which was part of the Directorate of Military Intelligence, and more than 1,000 were persuaded to make statements about war crimes. Moreover, the brutality did not end with the war: a number of German civilians joined the military who were interrogated there until 1948. Red Cross inspections could never take place in these interrogation centers, as the British authorities, as Darius Rejali states in his book *Torture and Democracy*, refused to allow them, arguing that "the prisoners were either civilians or criminals within the armed forces, and therefore not protected by the Geneva Convention.

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